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**DIMORPHO-DICHOGAMY IN JUGLANS AND CARYA.**—Referring to a note by Mr. Pringle, in No. 12, Vol. 4, it may be interesting to note that in the grounds of Dr. Dunton, in Germantown, there is a very large *Carya olivæformis*, supposed to have been introduced to the garden through the agency of Mathias Kin, in the early part of the present century, which bears nuts very freely every year, as I believe. The nearest tree that I know of its kind is at the Bartram garden, some fifteen miles away. Single specimens of *Juglans cinerea* are not uncommon in Germantown gardens, with other trees a quarter or a half mile away. Groups of them are not uncommon in the Wissahickon two or three miles away from the gardens. These trees generally bear. Some years along the whole line of the Wissahickon there is not a nut to be found. When there are any at all, they are found on every tree.—THOMAS MEEHAN.

**MR. M. S. JONES' COLORADO NOTES.**—*Malvastrum coccineum*.—Without questioning the accuracy of Mr. Jones' determination, I yet feel moved to "suspend judgment" on the noxious qualities of this species. It seems so incredible that a malvaceous plant should have this fearfully toxic property, that it will be safer to believe the stock men have not sent the real culprit. "Twelve hundred sheep dying in four hours," does not strike those acquainted with the vegetation about Pueblo, and the nature of the ovine constitution, as being particularly careful records of the facts.

*Neillia Torreyi*.—In addition to the pubescent ovaries, it may be noted that the calyx and pedicels have the same character,—the calyx indeed often quite woolly. This is particularly the case with specimens I collected in 1871, in what is now Englemann's canon. This thick pubescence seems to follow all the forms found in Colorado, and is a good distinguishing mark from the Eastern species, *N. oppulifolia*. Beside there is another good character not noted by Mr. Watson, in the calyx, which has its sepals obtuse, while in the Eastern species they are apiculate as the carpels are. Botanists speak of the *N. Torreyi* as a "small species with small leaves and flowers," but this is only true as regards the altitude at which it is found. I have some specimens gathered in 1873, exact locality not noted, in which the whole plant was not probably over a foot high, with the leaves smaller than the most stunted *Ribes rotundifolium*, which in that condition, they much resemble. Some from the high hills at the entrance to South Park, through Golden Gate, gathered in 1871, were from plants two to three feet high,—while the specimens gathered near the mouth of Englemann canon, in 1871, were from bushes, as large as the average of those we see of *N. oppulifolia* in the East.

*Aquilegia chrysantha*.—Mr. Jones says he has seen *Aquilegia chrysantha* "occasionally," with "both colors of flowers on the same plant." By "both colors" I infer he meant the blue of *A. coerulea* and the yellow of *A. chrysantha*. This would be a valuable fact if there be no mistake in the plant in Mr. Jones' mind. As he refers to finding the plant near "Colorado Springs," I may fairly suggest some

mistake. What is now Colorado Springs was once my camping grounds when it was a "wild waste," and if any where I think I should have found *A. chrysantha* there. I never knew of any one finding it there. Though found in southern Colorado, I believe, I have never met with it myself in the State nor even in Utah, where it is probably more at home. There seems to be an error also, in the reference to "Rothrock in Wheeler's Survey." Instead of making "similar observations," he says they are "*always yellow*," italicising the words. From my observations of *A. chrysantha*, under culture, which have been extensive, I should imagine there was as much distinction between the two species named, as between any other species, for, in the whole genus the "evolutionary links" have not been lost in many instances. *Smilax herbacea*, was collected by Isaac C. Martindale and party, in Queen Canon, in 1878; as also was the interesting variety of *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. The valuable observations on the flowers which Mr. Jones made, were, however, not noted, the plant being then only in fruit. See also Porter's *Fl. Col.*

Mr. J. will, I trust, pardon these few criticisms, as they are offered solely in the interest of Botanical Science. —THOMAS MEEHAN.

AN EXCHANGE FRAUD.—For the benefit of others engaged in collecting and exchanging I would like to expose one *Willie F. Wamble*, of Raleigh, N. C., whose plan is to get plants sent him for which the sender gets only promises in return. Botanists who have no duplicates to throw away, will save them by steering clear of him. Not only has he defrauded me of a lot of ferns, but I have it from good authority in Raleigh, N. C. that he is not reliable —R. H. WILDBERGER, *Prof. Nat. Sciences Ky. Mil. Inst., Farmdale, Ky.*

BOTANY TO THE AID OF GEOLOGY.—"The little facts of science, seemingly trifling, are often of great value in deciding greater questions or, at least, ones deemed of more importance by the human race. On Kerguelen's Island, a tract 4,000 miles west of Cape Horn, our common fern (*Polypodium vulgare*) is found. Other plants common to America are also found there. It is considered out of the question that they had their original home center there, and it is deemed highly improbable that they could have been carried there by any agency now existing. The only suggestion deemed within probability is that there must in the past have been a land connection between these points, now four thousand miles apart. This was Dr. Hooker's view, when he visited the Island and noted these plants many years ago. Geographers connected with the 'Challenger' expedition have now come to the same conclusion with the botanist, from an entirely different line of reasoning. There are several plants on the Island found no where else. One of these (the *Pringlea antiscorbutica*) is not only special to the Island, but it is distinct from any known coniferous plant, in having no powdery pollen and no petals. And these facts are taken to indicate that a long connecting line has been swept away" —*Independent*.